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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
BECK, ALEXANDER S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2675	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/006,537	NGUYEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alexander S. Beck	2675	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 March 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,5-17,19-21,23 and 26-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,5-17,19-21,23 and 26-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 November 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Acknowledgement is made of the amendment filed by the Applicant on 03/03/2005, in which: independent Claims 1,17,21 and 23 were amended. **Claims 1-17,19-21 and 23-35** are currently pending in U.S. Application Serial No. 10/006,537, and an Office Action on the merits follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. **Claims 1,6-14,16,17,19-21,23 and 26-35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seager (US 5,235,561 A, hereinafter "Seager") in view of Granberg (US

2003/0112225 A1, hereinafter "Granberg") and Iwata et al. (US 6,535,749 B1, hereinafter "Iwata").

As to independent **Claim 1 and Claims 7 and 16**, Seager teaches an invention that relates to a wristwatch that can be converted temporarily to a form suitable for use as a handheld radiotelephone (column 1, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Seager teaches how device 10 includes a display 40 (column 2, lines 13-14, figure 1 at 40).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a first keypad slider in the form of body member 20a comprising a keypad in the form of telephone control buttons 42 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20a, 42).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a second keypad slider in the form of body member 20b wherein the body member 20b comprises a keypad in the form of telephone dialing-buttons 44 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20b, 44).

However, Seager does not teach how a keypad slider would cover a display when in a closed position. On the other hand, Granberg teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a touch screen display 1, and a movable keypad 11 that can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the

display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Also, by incorporating the design of Seager and Granberg, one of ordinary skill in the art would be able to accomplish a second keypad slider with a display of touch screen display 1 because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the touch screen display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 00 15, figure 3 at 1,11).

However, Seager does not teach a transparent window in the sliding covers. On the other hand, Iwata teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a sliding cover 302 that has a transparent window 313 that can be pulled up to a position to more or less cover a display 303 (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to further combine the teachings of Seager and Granberg with Iwata because while Seager and Granberg combine to teach a handheld telecommunications device with a first and second sliding keypad to cover a display, Iwata teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic devices such that the sliding covers can advantageously have a transparent window that covers the display (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to view an entire display or

a smaller version of the display screen depending upon the position of the sliding member in relation to the display screen (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

As to independent **Claims 17 and 19**, Seager teaches an invention that relates to a wristwatch that can be converted temporarily to a form suitable for use as a handheld radiotelephone (column 1, lines 5-9).

Furthermore, Seager teaches how device 10 includes a display 40 (column 2, lines 13-14, figure 1 at 40).

Also, Seager teaches a data processing and transceiver modules by teaching dialing and control buttons, and radiotelephone communication device (see Abstract). It is inherent that such a radiotelephone communication device would include a wireless transmitter and wireless receiver in order to accomplish a radio or wireless communication.

Furthermore, Seager teaches a microphone slider 50 and a speaker slider 52 wherein the body members 20a and 20b on which the microphone slider 50 and speaker slider 52 are embedded comprise a keypad in the form of telephone dialing buttons 42. 44 (column 3, lines 10-22, figure 3, 4 at 20a, 20b, 42, 44, 50, 52).

However, Seager does not teach how a keypad slider would cover a display when in a closed position. On the other hand, Granberg teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a touch screen display 1, and a movable keypad 11 that can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract, see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders

would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract', see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Also, by incorporating the design of Seager and Granberg, one of ordinary skill in the art would be able to accomplish a second keypad slider with a display of touch screen display 1 because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the touch screen display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1, 11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1, 11).

However, Seager does not teach a transparent window in the sliding covers. On the other hand, Iwata teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a sliding cover 302 that has a transparent window 313 that can be pulled up to a position to more or less cover a display 303 (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to further combine the teachings of Seager and Granberg with Iwata because while Seager and Granberg combine to teach a handheld telecommunications device with a first and second sliding keypad to cover a display, Iwata teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic devices such that the sliding covers can advantageously have a transparent window that covers the display (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure

51). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to view an entire display or a smaller version of the display screen depending upon the position of the sliding member in relation to the display screen (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

However, Seager does not teach a line selection driver as presently claimed. On the other hand, Iwata teaches a line selection driver for executing commands by using a slider to reference a line on the display (see column 5, lines 56-67).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to further modify the handheld electronics device of Seager, Granberg and Iwata, such that the device comprised a line selection driver, as taught/suggested by Iwata. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to execute commands by using a slider to reference a line on the display (see column 5, lines 56-67).

As to independent **Claim 21**, Seager teaches an invention that relates to a wristwatch that can be converted temporarily to a form suitable for use as a handheld radiotelephone (column 1, lines 5-9).

Also, Seager teaches a data processing by teaching dialing and control buttons (see Abstract).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a first keypad slider in the form of body member 20a comprising a keypad in the form of telephone control bu-ttons-4z (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20a, 42).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a second keypad slider in the form of body member 20b wherein the body member 20b comprises a keypad in the form of telephone dialing buttons 44 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20b, 44).

However, Seager does not teach how a keypad slider would cover a display when in a closed position. On the other hand, Granberg teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a touch screen display 1, and a movable keypad 11 that can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Also, Seager does not teach a voice recognition processor. On the other hand, Granberg teaches how voice recognition would be incorporated into the system by teaching how the processor contains circuits 39 necessary for mobile telephony including the conversion of speech information between digital and analog states (page 2, paragraph 0020, figure 6 at 39).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg's inventions because while a Seager teaches a microphone slider 50 and a speaker slider 52, Granberg teaches how voice recognition would be incorporated into the system (page 2, paragraph 0020, figure 6 at 39). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to facilitate a robust and efficient communication by a user of the radiotelephone.

However, Seager does not teach a transparent window in the sliding covers. On the other hand, Iwata teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a sliding cover 302 that has a transparent window 313 that can be pulled up to a position to more or less cover a display 303 (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to further combine the teachings of Seager and Granberg with Iwata because while Seager and Granberg combine to teach a handheld telecommunications device with a first and second sliding keypad to cover a display, Iwata teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic devices such that the sliding covers can advantageously have a transparent window that covers the display (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to view an entire display or a smaller version of the display screen depending upon the position of the sliding member in relation to the display screen (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

Regarding independent **Claim 23 and Claim 35**, Seager teaches an invention that relates to a wristwatch that can be converted temporarily to a form suitable for use as a handheld radiotelephone (column 1, lines 5-9).

Also, Seager teaches a data processing by teaching dialing and control buttons (see Abstract).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a first keypad slider in the form of body member 20a comprising a keypad in the form of telephone control buttons 42 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20a, 42).

Furthermore, Seager teaches a second keypad slider in the form of body member 20b wherein the body member 20b comprises a keypad in the form of telephone dialing buttons 44 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20b, 44).

However, Seager does not teach how a keypad slider would cover a display when in a closed position. On the other hand, Granberg teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a touch screen display 1, and a movable keypad 11 that can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg because while Seager teaches how a handheld telephone would comprise a first keypad slider and a second keypad slider, Granberg teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of mobile telephone electronic device such that the movable keypad 11 can be advantageously pulled up to a position to more or less cover the display 1 (see Abstract; see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1, 11). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to use the keypad slider to protect the display 1 (see also page 2, paragraph 0015, figure 3 at 1,11).

However, Seager does not teach a transparent window in the sliding covers. On the other hand, Iwata teaches an electronic device such as a mobile telephone with a sliding cover 302 that has a transparent window 313 that can be pulled up to a position to more or less cover a display 303 (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to further combine the teachings of Seager and Granberg with Iwata because while Seager and Granberg combine to teach a handheld telecommunications device with a first and second sliding keypad to cover a display, Iwata teaches how such sliders would be designed within the framework of

mobile telephone electronic devices such that the sliding covers can advantageously have a transparent window that covers the display (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to view an entire display or a smaller version of the display screen depending upon the position of the sliding member in relation to the display screen (see column 32, line 63 – column 33, line 10, figure 51).

As to **Claim 6**, in further discussion of claim 1, Seager teaches the keypad slider 20b is connected to display 40 via members 20c, 20d (column 2, lines 54-68, column 3, lines 36-47, figures 3, 4 at 20a, 20b, 40).

It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art to modify the members 20c, 20d in order to achieve a ribbon connector because members 20c and 20d are inter-engaging elements that facilitate the sliding of the keypads.

As to **Claims 8 and 20**, in further discussion of claim 1 and 17, Seager teaches a detent mechanism for enabling repeatable and stable extension of the handheld device (column 2, lines 54-68).

As to **Claim 9**, in further discussion of claim 1, Seager teaches how the end closure housing (20b) would include a microphone 50 (figure 4 at 50).

As to **Claim 10**, in further discussion of claim 9, Seager does not teach a voice recognition processor. On the other hand, Granberg teaches how voice recognition would be incorporated into the system by teaching how the processor contains circuits 39 necessary for

mobile telephony including the conversion of speech information between digital and analog states (page 2, paragraph 0020, figure 6 at 39).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager and Granberg's inventions because while a Seager teaches a microphone slider 50 and a speaker slider 52, Granberg teaches how voice recognition would be incorporated into the system (page 2, paragraph 6020, figure 6 at 39). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to facilitate a robust and efficient communication by a user of the radiotelephone.

As to **Claim 11**, in further discussion of claim 1, Seager teaches how the handheld device would incorporate a speaker 52 (figure 4 at 52, column 3, lines 1 1-18).

As to **Claim 12** in further discussion of claim 11, Seager teaches how the end closure housing (20b) would include a microphone 50 (figure 4 at 5%.

As to **Claims 13 and 14**, in further discussion of claim 1, Seager teaches a data processing and transceiver modules by teaching dialing and control buttons, and radiotelephone communication device (see Abstract); It is inherent that such a system would include a wireless transmitter and wireless receiver in order to accomplish a wireless communication.

As to **Claim 26**, in further discussion of claim 23, Seager teaches dialing and control buttons within the device 10 (see Abstract).

As to **Claim 27**, in further discussion of claim 23, Seager teaches how the keypad slider 20b is electrically coupled to the display 40 by a flexible connector (column 2, lines 54-68, column 3, lines 36-47, figures 3, 4 at 20a, 20b, 40).

As to **Claim 28**, in further discussion of claim 23, Granberg teaches how the flexible cover 11 would be coupled to the display 1 with the aid of special sensor elements (page 2, paragraph 0019).

As to **Claim 29**, in further discussion of claim 23, Seager teaches a detent mechanism for enabling repeatable and stable extension of the handheld device (column 2, lines 54-68).

As to **Claim 30**, in further discussion of claims 23, Seager teaches how the end closure housing (20b) would include a microphone 50 (figure 4 at 50).

As to **Claim 31**, in further discussion of claim 23, Seager teaches how the handheld device would incorporate a speaker 52 (figure 4 at 52, column 3, lines 11-18).

As to **Claim 32** in further discussion of claim 31, Seager teaches how the end closure housing (20b) would include a microphone 50 (figure 4 at 50).

As to **Claims 33 and 34**, in further discussion of claim 23, Seager teaches a data processing and transceiver modules by teaching dialing and control buttons, and radiotelephone communication device (see Abstract). It is inherent that such a system would include a wireless transmitter and wireless receiver in order to accomplish a wireless communication.

4. **Claims 5 and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seager, Granberg and Iwata as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of McIntyre et al. (US 6,549,194 B1, hereinafter "McIntyre").

As to **Claims 5 and 15**, in further discussion of claim 1. Seager teaches dialing and control buttons within the device 10 (see Abstract). However, Seager, Granberg and Iwata do not teach a display orientation controller. On the other hand, McIntyre teaches a display orientation controller by teaching a touch pad controller 15 within a handheld device that is capable of facilitating the rearrangement of the keypad layout (column 3, lines 28-42, figures 3A-3D, 15).

Thus, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager, Granberg, Iwata and McIntyre because the combination of Seager, Granberg and Iwata teach a handheld device with first keypad slider in the form of body member 20a comprising a keypad in the form of telephone control buttons 42 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20a, 42) and a second keypad slider in the form of body member 20b wherein the body member 20b comprises a keypad in the form of telephone dialing buttons 44 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20b, 44), McIntyre teaches a keypad controller that is capable of facilitating the rearrangement of the keypad layout (column 3, lines 28-42, figures 3A-3D, 15). The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to provide a privacy and security mechanism for the handheld device.

5. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Seager, Granberg and Iwata as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of McIntyre and Watanabe (US 6,233,469 A, hereinafter "Watanabe").

As to **Claim 6**, in further discussion of claim 1, Seager, Granberg and Iwata do not teach how a keypad slider would be optically coupled to a display. On the other hand, McIntyre teaches a display orientation controller by teaching a touch pad controller 15 within a handheld device that is capable of facilitating the rearrangement of the keypad layout (column 3, lines 28-42, figures 3A-3D, 15). On the other hand, Watanabe teaches this principle by teaching a portable wireless apparatus wherein the movable body 12b and the lower casing main body unit 11b are signal-connected to each other through an infrared ray by an infrared ray emitting section 9 and an infrared ray receiving section 10 such that after the display unit 4 is viewed by a user, the infrared ray emitting section 9 outputs a data signal inputted by the operational section 5 as an optical signal (column 5, lines 39-57).

Thus, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Seager, Granberg, Iwata and McIntyre because the combination of Seager and Granberg teach a handheld device with first keypad slider in the form of body member 20a comprising a keypad in the form of telephone control buttons 42 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20a, 42) and a second keypad slider in the form of body member 20b wherein the body member 20b comprises a keypad in the form of telephone dialing buttons 44 (column 2, lines 7-68, figure 1-4 at 20b, 44), Watanabe teaches how a keypad slider would be optically coupled to a display. The motivation for combining these inventions would have been to make the operation of the device easier to use (column 1, lines 10-15).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments, see pages 9 and 10, filed 03/03/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1,5-17,19-21,23 and 26-35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Iwata.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Alexander S. Beck** whose telephone number is **(571) 272-7765**. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Sumati Lefkowitz** can be reached on **(571) 272-3638**. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

asb

KENT CHANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER